

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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HOUSE PASSES WAR RESOLUTION BY VOTE OF 373 TO 50; RECORD ARRAY OF WEALTH AND MATERIAL BACKS U.S.; GERMAN CENSOR BARS VITAL PARTS OF WILSON MESSAGE

EDITH WHARTON TELLS OF GERMAN TRAIL OF RUIN

Writer Describes Vast Field of Desolation in Path of Retreat.

WOMEN ARE MASSACRED

Bridges Intact, but Orchards Laid Low and Inhabitants Left Starving.

No woman, probably no man not engaged in military service, has seen so much of the war as Edith Wharton, the American writer, author of "Sanctuary," "The House of Mirth," "The Reef" and "Fighting France," the last published in 1915. She has written for Tun Sun the following article, headed "In the Land of Death."

By EDITH WHARTON.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. Pants, April 5 .- I am just back from s stay of two days in the region lately evacuated by the Germans between Montdidier and La Fere, the country that their own newspapers boast of having turned into a "land of death." The military authorities allowed me to visit all the ruined towns and villages within a district about fifty miles long and twenty wide. In that small fragment of ravaged France I saw wee enough to cover a kingdom with mourning.

The havor begins soon after turning north from Complegue, and to eyes familiar with the bombarded ruins of Flanders and the fire swept towns of the Argonne and Lorraine the sight presents no novelty, but our first halt among the ruins of an annihilated village showed us that the cruelties of the German retreat surpass those of the German invasion as greatly as the subtle tertures of Nero surpassed the crucities of ocomitive warfare.

War Message Stricken

Out by Censor.

in the first place, it is evident that the humble villages in the plain and the isolated farmiouses in the open fields were destroyed for the mere joy of destroying. They could have been no menace to retreating armies. Then there is the manner of their destruction. I have seen Fyres, Gerbevillers, Sermaize, Badouviller—all the towns from the North Sea to the Vosges whose externination we shuddered over in the early days of the war, but these ruins, senselet though they were, were less dreadful than the merest wrecked farmhouse in the country I have just visited.

The horror of these ruins of the residence of the sense of great the country I have just visited.

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The horror of these ruins of the resident Wilson's message appeared in German newspapers yester day under headings indicating that this was practically the complete text.

This in part is appearently due to the fact that the first version of the speech telegraphed from England to neutral countries on the Continent on Tuesday was sharply condensed, whole sections having been eliminated, particularly from the latter part of the message.

But a comparison of this tabloid version the countries of menace to retreating armies. Then there is the manner of their destruction. I have seen Ypres, Gerbevillers, Sermaize, Badonviller—all the towns from the North Sea to the Vosges whose extermination we shuddered over in the early days of the war, but these ruins, senseles though they were, were less dreadful than the merest wrecked farmhouse ful than the merest wrecked farmhouse in the country I have just visited.

The horror of these ruins of the retreat are that many of the houses have been blown up and not burnt, and that among all the fallen beams, splintered tiles and twisted pipes one searches in vain for any trace of furniture or domes.

day under headings indicating that this was practically the complete text.

This in part is apparently due to the fact that the first version of the speech countries on the Continent on Tuesday was sharply condensed, whole sections having been eliminated, particularly from the latter part of the message.

But a comparison of this tabloid version as received in Denmark with that published in Berlin shows that the German censors' pencils had been vigorously employed to strike out references to the conduct of German agents, which conduct of German agents, whi

I visited the towns of Appilly, Chauny, Villequier, Cutts, Roye, Lassigny and many villages between. Only in one house did we see the fragment of a bad dangling through the gutted floor. Everywhere in the fields is the same system-Near each murdered house reads almost like another document as are ruined farming utensils, choked up wells and orchards with prostrate fruit trees. Trees there was no time to cut down have had the bark stripped of or a deep ring hacked into the trunks.

Again and again this scene of vain destruction passed before us, and in one such that the control of the control o of the doomed valleys where were blackon a carefully tended German graveyard above which was inscribed in conspicu-ous lettering "I am the resurrection and the life." The presence everywhere of these untouched German graveyards is significant of the abyes in ideals that and defiled a family vault. At Neels gravestones were torn up from the cem-

In one village through which we passed I saw that all the graves had been un-covered and the broken slabs flung in a heap among fifth and refuse, yet nowhere did I see a shrub uprooted d. The French reverence for the dead extends even to the dead of such an

Male Inhabitants Deported.

I expected to gather stories of the re-treat in every village, but there was no one to tell them. All the inhabitants were driven out before their houses were were driven out before thair notice were destroyed. An act of mercy at last? Well, ask the people who had been gathered into the surviving towns such as Noyen and Ham. They are all women and children, the sick, the infirm old people. All others from 15 to 60 had been taken away by the Germans, nebody knows where and not only how. body knows where, and not only boys and men have gone but young girls too. Mme. Carrel, wife of the great sur-seon and herself at the head of the famous hospital at Complete, was the first woman to reach Noyon after the retreat. Even now she can hardly control herself when she describes what she heard from the fugitives who we pour-less in there. At Guiscard she is an old woman who had attempted to lacue her granddaughter, a girl of 18, whom a German officer took off as his "or-derly". The grandmother intervened and the officer broke her arm with a sabre cur.

Another woman was knocked down and her thigh was broken by a blow from an officer. One mother, whose some are all at the front and who had no news of them since the war began, has just seen her two daughters, 15 and

Continued on Fourth Page

FOOD CONTROL PLAN FOR U.S.

Council for Defence Ready to Carry Out President Wilson's Ideas.

tion of regulations which not only will insure an adequate food supply for the United States but will give the Allies first call on any surplusage, a member of the council said to-day.

Army and navy and for placing other departments of the Government on a war footing, the item submitted by Secretary McAdoo included an appropriation of \$100,000,000 "for national security and defence," this amount to be expended as the discretization of the council said to-day.

Members of the council feel that inasmuch as the Allies and the United States will be fighting in a common cause the cooperation urged by the President must be extended beyond one of a purely military nature.

"There will in all probability be a board or commission appointed to have full power in the matter of food supply." said the Defence Council official. "The object will be to work in conjunction with the allied officials who have the food problem in charge and develop an Important Parts of President's arrangement which will give the United States all the food necessary for the subsistence of its people and at the same time relieve much of the shortage which has been felt in the allied countries for months.

The German public up to the present time has had no opportunity to hear the full story of the reasons leading up to the entry of the United States in the which have been under consideration for some time.

saddwiller—all the towns from the North Sea to the Vorges whose externing and the Season of the Seas

been so pessimistic that they have been suppressed in part. The condition un-dountedly is much below normal. Some private estimates have been as low as sations and the omission of non-essen-tial matter. The second part has been cut wholesale. The President's reason-ing on the inadvisability of armed neu-trality is given incompletely. There is no reference to the proposed financing of the Allies, and the paragraphs relat-ing to Russia are dismissed in two sen-tences. Only the briefest summary is sident's reason-of armed neu-is unwarranted. The condition of the tely. There is crop in December was slightly above 85 per cent. In April last senson it was 78.3 per cent.

Big Winter Wheat Acreage.

AT ASBURY PARK and fire departments from surrounding towns have been summoned. gale, jumped across Kingsley street to the next block, which soon was burning

On the whole the prospect is for a somewhat smaller crop of wheat than last year, while persons who have can-vassed the situation say that the United States must grow at least 200,000,000 more bushels of wheat than last year in more bushels of wheat than last year in order to meet the world's demands. This outlook may be changed by an unusually large planting of spring wheat. The farmers want to put in a big acreage, but their ability to do so is largely de-pendent on the question of farm help. They are not planting any more they think they can take care of.

Continued on Fifth Page.

\$3,502,558,629 ASKED BY Man and Woman Power of McADOO AS FIRST WAR NEED

Greatest Part of This Vast Sum to be Used for Army -\$100,000,000 for a War Chest-Income Tax May Reach \$1,500 Salaries.

Washington, April 5.—Estimates calling for the authorization of \$2,502,558,ing for the authorization of the problem and virtually agreed thet a rate of \$2,502,502,502,including for the authorization of the subject of additional taxation to meet the extraordinary expendent will a more definite estimate of the interest on a bond issue of \$3,500,000,000,000 with a 2 per cent, would be advisable.

Consideration of the subject of additional taxation to meet the armount to be raised can be made. The interest on a bond issue of \$3,500,000,000,000 with a 2 per cent, would be advisable.

Consideration of the subject of additional taxation to meet the armount probably with a 2 per cent, would be advisable.

Consideration of the subject of additional taxation to meet the nects of the interest on a bond issue of \$3,500,000,0

defence." this amount to be expended at the discretion of the President and to be available until expended, no matter

It was said that this extraordinary item was designed as the equivalent of the "war chest" of foreign Governments.

interest requires.

The appropriations required to finance the immediate war plans of the Administration are as follows:

Actual and necessary expenditures for the navy, Ev2.53, 190.

To provide for the increase of naval personnel to 180.000 and the Marine Corps personnel to 20.000, 2178-25, 251.

War Department for enlarging and equipping the army, E.32, 257, 393.

Department of Justice, detection of crime, &c. \$353, 140.

For the establishment of a coast guard telephone system, \$80,000.

Department of Commerce, for scientific assistants in the Bureau of Standards for experimenting and testing of supplies, &c. \$46,000.

For the Coast and Geodetic Survey and

\$46.00.

For the Coast and Geodetic Survey and steamboat inspection, \$460.000.

Interior Department, \$164.200.

Civil service, \$20.000.

Additional watchmen, State, War and Navy buildings, \$26,850.

Method Not Determined. These estimates sent to the House be-

No Danger of a Food Pamine.

"We do not feel that there is immediate danger of anything approaching a food famine. There is a shortage of course and prices are high, but the enormous resources of the country give the administration's military programme will come when the measures necessary of the carry it into effect are brought up in Congress.

How the enormous sum of money respect to the administration of the war is to be quired at the outset of the war is to be quired at the outset of the Administration.

was an apparent undercurrent of hos-

Bate of 3 or 8 1-2 Per Cent. the issuance of bonds. Governors of the ent, Mr. McAdoo said.

land at Any Price."

a 'down with England at any price

breaking and bringing England to her

Port Available.

Plans Perfected to Increase

will be placed the task of suggesting by those of any other nation in the hismethods for raising large sums by increased taxation, so that the war may be paid for as far as possible during its lifetime, said to-night be expects to have of great strength and efficiency and an It is proposed to place this sum at the frequent conferences during the next few disposal of the President, to be expended days with leaders of the House and Sentin ways which he may deem the public ate, during which an attempt will be interest requires.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, ranking majority member of the Ways and Means Committee, which will have the final say in drafting the war revenue bill before its presentation to the House, said to-nisht that the income tax would be probably amended so as to furnish the Government with greatly increased revenues during the war.
"My view is," he said, "that while the

war lasts no man should enjoy an in-come of more than \$75,000 or \$100,000 a year, and that the Government should take all over this amount. We could ob-tain also \$200,000,000 additional an-nually by raising taxes on whiskey and beer to a level with what they were taxed in England before the war started. The excess profits tax now in force must be graduated, making it heaviest on largest profits. The tariff is impossible as a cource of revenue during the war."

Lowering of the income tax exemption to \$2.000 and possibly to \$1,500 is among the proposals under consideration. What such action would mean, one

tion on large incomes. Through this channel alone, it was thought, approximately \$1,000,000,000 annually might be raised for carrying on the war,

Bate of 3 or 3 1-2 Per Cent.

Bankers throughout the country have been sounded to some extent and the conclusion has been reached that a sum up to \$2,000,000,000 can be obtained by

behind it resources, actual and potential,

tory of the world. Into the balance army which, while small, is highly efshape so that they may be considered by military duty and industrial resources incomparably the greatest the world has

Nation Also Being Mo-

bilized Fast.

Ship Builders and Other

Manufacturers Ignore

Profits in Crisis.

ARMY AND NAVY READY

Both Arms Vastly and Use

Nation's Full Power.

Washington, April 5 - When the

The navy has cleared its decks of antiquated incumbrances; added new units; modernised to meet German tactics and, probably amended so as to furnish the through the patriotic cooperation of ship take the training of the thousands of and material makers, is hurrying to completion other great fighting craft that will be the last word in power and efficiency. Authorised only ten days ago to recruit to the full war strength of many new regiments of all arms to be 57.000 men, the pays is receiving vol. \$7,000 men, the navy is receiving volunteers at a rapid rate.

The eight hour labor regulation as it applies to naval work has been suspended by the President's order, and various agencies are helping insure an adequate supply of skilled and unskilled labor. Builders have laid aside private labor, Builders have laid aside private with volunteers or conscripts. The Napple of the Napple of Swilled and Guard regiments, all of which can be called into the Pederal service under existing law, will have approximately 327,000 men and 10,300 officers at war adequate supply of skilled and unskilled labor. Builders have laid aside private the strong to the national defence act would be regarded to wite out any definition. labor. Builders have laid aside private work on which profits amount to as much as 50 per cent. to give precedence

sioned ahead of time a class of 200 will be graduated at Annapolis in September. For the first time clerical and other times the first time clerical and other times the first time clerical and other times times the first time clerical and other times times the first time clerical and other times t

offered by private owners. So far as the have been established along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and a senior officer has been detached to command this new navy unit. The vessels, armed guns large enough to sink the largest submarine, will be officered in many cases by their former owners, who have Secretary Daniels hopes

authorize. Hundreds of applications for London, April 5.—Telegraphing from
The Hague, the Exchange Telegraph's correspondent says the German Ministry of Finance publishes the following letter, written by Ernst Heinrich Haeckel, professor of zoology in the University of Jense as propaganda for the sixth German war loan:

"You have asked my opinion of this dinner last night, and the American Test of the Hamiltonian for the Sun.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Pasis, April 5.—Five French army officers reserve commissions in the officers' reserve comms with the fireth face of applications for commissions in the officers' reserve comms with the fireth face of marmy officers, and even men with out military training are being accepted, and even men with out military training are being accepted, and even men with out military training are being accepted, and even men with out military training are being accepted, and even men with out military training are being accepted, and even men with out military training are being accepted, and even men with out military training are being accepted, and even men with out military training are being accepted, and even men with out military training are being accepted, and even men with a second lieutenasts. Units have been sands of students are in training, and enlisted men who could take commands have been designated for commissions in the officers' reserve corps are being accepted, and even men with out military training are being accepted, and even men with out military training are being accepted, and even men with out military training are being accepted, and even men with out military training are being accepted, and even men with out military training are being accepted, and even men with out military training are being accepted, and even men with out military training are being accepted, and even men with out military training are being accepted and even men with out military training are being accepted and even men with out military training are being accepted and even men with out military training are b man war loan:

"You have asked my opinion of this cruel war. My answer, founded on the words of our three greatest heroes, Von Huncheon Club made them its guests of the June class at West Foint on April the Manual Congress, the regulars and guardsmen Included.

The Paris Harvard Club gave them a from every regiment of regulars. See founded on the function of the June class at West Foint on April the function of the June cl

ever larger army may be authorized

iniforms, as have other industrial en-

terprises in supplying other material.

Much of the new equipment will go to
the National Guard, which is being reulted rapidly. The Governors of sev-States have called for volunteers and the Adjutant-Generals of all States have been ordered to make every preparation for rapid mobilization. ery for a volunteer army of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 men has been provided, or the staff is ready to go ahead as best it

the nation will draw most heavily in war—transportation, labor, munitions raw materials, medicine, supplies and science and research—has been active. It has created a commercial economy board, with authority to deal with the crucial problem of wartime distribution of commodities. Experienced economists

Continued on Second Page

HOW U.S. WILL RAISEBIGARMY

ALL EAGER TO DO BIT General Staff Bill, Ap- PASSED AT 3;15 A. M. proved by Wilson, Is Presented in House.

1,000,000 MEN IN YEAR

Draft to Be Enforced if Vol. unteer Enlistments Are Not Speedy.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- How the Government plans to raise a war army of a million men within a year and of two million within two years was disclosed upon the passage of the war resolution by the House.

A bill prepared by the General Staff United States enters the war it will have and approved by the President for submission to Congress provides for the which probably have never been equalled immediate filling up of the regular army and National Guard to war strength of more than 600,000, by draft unless enough volunteers enlist quickly, and o'clock this morning by a vote of 372 for bringing into the service by late to 50. summer of the first 500,000 of the new ficient, and back of it a citizenry of force of young men between the ages state of belligerency forced by Germore than 20,000,000 men capable of of 19 and 25 years to be called to the man aggressions and authorizes and colors by selective conscrpition. In drafting its programme the staff

ecognized the fact that the United States must start at the beginning and train first an army of 100,000 officers youths who will enter the service with no notion of military duty or life.

Expansion of the present regular army to its full war strength of 287,000 en-

listed men and 11,700 officers means and filling each half to war strength with volunteers or conscripts. be invoked to wipe out any distinction between Federal and State forces. Here also volunteers would be received, and drafting resorted to only when neces-

Training for Five Months.

to be supplemented by a recruit organ-ization for each unit, making an additional 200,000 men under training, but to be held in reserve to fill gaps in the settive army as they occurred. For five months these expanded forces will be eloquence that had a tremendous insubjected to training of a character fluence with members of pacifist leans simultaneously the registration of all ings. men between the ages of 19 and 25 will be carried out with Federal, State and

posed exclusively of young men sum-moned to the colors under the principle of universal military service, with those supporting dependents or needed by the nation in civil life exempted, would be nation in civil life exempted, would be assembled for training. From the regulars and National Guard regiments.

Hundreds of contracts have been let for the coast patrol of submarine chasers lected officers and non-communities of the real patrol of submarine chasers licers who would organize, train and and many other small craft have been command the units of the new army. A year from now a second increment of 500,000 youths would be called out, another 100,000 officers and non-com-missioned officers would be drawn from the regulars, the National Guard forces from the first section of the new army to officer and train the second section.

Officers to Train a Million. By that time the machinery that had

been built up would provide enough to authorize now only the first two classes of the new army, making a total of more than 2,000,000 trained troops that

of the June class at West Point on April 120. Without additional authorization by actual war. Included in the present estimates are

of the General Staff for sixteen military districts will be carried out. This would provide for sixteen complete and fully Army Supplies Assembled.

The army is well provided with supplies. Rifles and other equipment are tactical units of the National Guard the time for a voic came. already in hand and enormous contracts steps will be taken to fill in the gaps in have been let. Clothing manufacturers the present guard structure with cavalry have united in expediting the making of artillery, engineers or other specia artillery, engineers or other special troops, completing the tactical organtzation of those forces on sound mili-

Bill Meets Great Emergency.

Staff officers regard the plan proposed as the most effective that could worked out to meet the present emergency. They regard the expansion of the regular army and the bringing of both that force and the present regican with the present regular and Na-tional Guard system. Knowing the unpect to employ these agencies as a huge has overlooked no alternatives.

The National Defence Council, composed of a majority of the Cabinet members and with an advisory commission of seven leaders in the fields on which ditional steps are being planned to discount and different serios and subchool from which trained officers are ditional steps are being planned to organize new officers' schools and sup-plement the work of all military colleges nd schools now turning out prospective Junior officers.

The staff bill divided into seventeen ns makes the following provisions:

Section 1-For the immediate expan-

Continued on Third Page

Kitchin Led the Fight to Defeat the War Resolution.

Vote Was Smaller Than Anticipated by the Administration.

WEST AND SOUTH BALK

Mann Supports the Bill, but Praises the Fight of

Washington, April 6 (Friday) -The esolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany, already passed by the Senate, passed the House shortly after &

The resolution formally accepts the directs the President to employ the military and naval forces and all the resources of the nation to bring war against Germany to a recessful termination.

Without roll calls jected an amendment by Representative McCulloch provising that none of the United States military forces may be transported for service in any European country except on express approval by Congress, and Repres sentative Britten's amendment prohibiting the use of any part of the American military forces in Europe Africa or Asia except those troops who specifically volunteer for such service. An unparalleled division of senti-

ment at a time when the United States was about to embark in war dragged the session of the House of Representatives to an early hour this morne These two steps would provide a total ing. Claude Kitchin, the majority leader, in a speech on the horrors of war and on the suffering which would eloquence that had a tremendous in-

> Just before 2 o'clock Miss Jeannette most of the evening, entered the chamber and took a seat.

The resolution will now go back after it has been enrolled.

It will then be returned to House for the signature of Speaker Clark and then will go to the White House for the President's signature from The President will have signed it and the nation will be formally at war before this evening.

Despite the desire of the President for a unanimous vote to tell Ger to have at least 2,000 such boats in optrained officers and non-commissioned officers commissioned officers in trained officers and non-commissioned officers in trained officers in trained officers. It is employing unusual means to prepare any force which Congress may repeat the property of the indignation her acts had officers in trained officers. The indignation her acts had officers in the United States, the probability grew as the time for a voice approached that Kitchin would take with him in his stand against war appreximately fifty members. Never before, it was remarked, had the United States gone into a war with so many of her Congressmen holding back.

of her Congressmen holding back.
At 9 o'clock the five minute rule went into effect. As it got near midnight the temper of the House changed, and at the conclusion of every speech there were cries for a vote. Opposition to the war resolution came chiefly from middle Western and Southern members.

The President followed the situation. The President followed the situation with interest and received frequent bulletins at the White House.

Earlier in the evening the interest of many members was merely perfunctory. Not a few of the Representatives sat in-

Great Britain Accused.

The hesitant spirit of Mr. Eitchin and the other pacifists was unaccountable to the members who for months have b urging that America take steps to stop the ruthless murder of her chizens on the high seas and to make once and for all an unaiterable stand in behalf of her rights.

The horrors of war, the ship and mall

rice horrors of war, the sup and man seizures by Great Britain, the vast expenditures involved, all were used as arguments against the participation of the United States in the world conflict, and the arguments had their effect. The band of twelve or afteen members who at first were expected to vote against the measure swelled in number and the measure swelled in number and band of twelve or fifteen members at first were expected to vote ag the measure swelled in number at the measure swelled in number and is assertiveness under the forceful leadership of Kitchin.

While those in charge of the renormation never feared for the fate of the measure they were chagrined greatly to have it appear to Germany and the read of the world that the United States was entering the war in any half hearter

sent or loyalty.
Aside from the words of Mr. Kitchin and his peace at any price colleagues the spectre of a huge war budget had

ing, the damage then being estimated at BERNSTORFF PICKED FOR SWEDISH POST Stockholm Hears That He Will Be Named Minister.

STOCKHOLM, via London, April 5.— The Dagens Nyheter says that Count von Bernstorff will be made Minister to Sweden. The present German Minister, the newspaper says, will be recalled. LONDON, April 5.—Germany will shortcarried off by the Germans to an ly establish a new consulate at Hapa-sknown destination.

Even this is not worse than what we of Bothnia, to deal principally with Russian business, according to a Stockboim despatch to Reuter's.

tences. Only the briefest summary is made in the German papers of the con-

Entire Block on Ocean Front

Swept-Six Hotels Burn.

The hotels burned included the Grand

Central, the Ormond, the Winthrop, the ort Inn and the Surf House

dition to the hotels a motion picture

dition to the notes a the theatre and a number of other buildings, all of wood. The theatre and some of the hotels were untenanted. It was

estimated these structures and the nata-

cluding paragraphs of the message.

GREAT FIRE RAGES

Gravest concern is selt over the winter wheat crop. Until the Government report is made public on Saturday it will be impossible to state with any accuracy the amount of damage that has been done Grave of the profiled beauty and the state with any accuracy. The full text of the message was re-ceived in Copenhagen only to-day, and compared with the earlier version. The done, Some of the unofficial reports have

If there is a heavy loss, as seems rather probable, it will be in consider-able measure offset by the unusually able measure offset by the unusually large acreage of winter wheat this season. An acreage of 40,090,000 was planted, the second largest on record.

The latest crop reports reaching Washington indicate that much acreage has been abandoned in Nebraska and Kansas, some estimating the loss well above 50 per cent. Winter kifling and drought did larges demanded in the company profiles. ASBURT PARK, N. J., April 5.—Fire did large damage in some portions of the middle West, the West and in some to-night spread rapidly to nearby buildings and an entire block along the beach home and western Kansas, at last refront was in flames within thirty min-utes. Half a dozen hotels are burning, ling is hampered by the lack of farm and fire departments from surrounding labor and the difficulty of getting seed. Portions of western and southern Texas The entire block of buildings bounded also have been afflicted by the drought. There are many poor fields in Ohio and the and Kingsley street, was wiped out the central Mississippi valleys, but in nue and Kingsley street, was wiped out the central Mississippi valleys, but in and the flames, fanned by a northeast this section the condition was better at

On the Pacific slope grain has made

France Needs 130,000,000 Bushels Foreign countries will want more wheat from the United States this year

GERMANS SHOW FEAR FRENCH ARMY MEN OF BRITISH VICTORY TO TEACH HARVARD New Slogan "Down With Eng- Invalided Officers Instructors in Modern Warfare.

'down with England at any price' vote on the war resolution arriving as could be recruited to a combined strength the cost of cantonment to house the "Should England, who brought about the company sat down, rousing great of 700,000, and detailed plans for whatthis war and is now succeeding in her design of getting the whole world against enthusiasm. Major Paul Azan, in charge ever larger army must be us, win the war, there would follow a of the officers, said:

British peace and the destruction of our "We anticipate pleasure in training Army Supplies

dear Fatherland. It would be finis for the young Americans, and hope soon to Germania. England is rightly called the destroyer of peoples. She will treat us as she has treated Ireland.

"We anticipate pleasure in training the young Americans, and hope soon to see the Stars and Stripes floating over an American expeditionary force on the western front." "We anticipate pleasure in training

the destroyer of peoples. She will treat us as she has treated Ireland.

"I have known England for fifty years and still admire her for her great cultural and scientific work, but I have also Mong. Capt. Dupont. Lieuts. Andre tural and scientific work, but I have also Morise and Jean Girardoux. James known England's immeasurable national Hazen Hyde, in behalf of President egoism and swelled headedness. Some Lowell of Harvard University, obtained of our sentimental Germans believe an permission of the French War Departunderstanding is still possible with our ment for the unexpected development most cruel enemy. It is impossible. Only when our U-boats have succeeded in its which Mr. Hyde introduced most cruel enemy. It is impossible. Only along with the exchange profess when our U-boats have succeeded in tice which Mr. Hyde introduced

knees shall we get the peace desired by Germany. Therefore we must all subscribe to the war loan." BISSING TO INTERN AMERICANS. German Governor in Belgium Pre-BREST OFFERED U. S. AS BASE. pares to Act.

Hill in French Deputies to Make Exchange Telegraph from The Hague "A frontier correspondent asserts that

wheat from the United States this year than last year. It is estimated that France will have to import nearly 120,000,000 bushels, against 57,000,000 bushels, against 57,000,000 bushels in 1912.

More rye was planted last fall than the year before, but it has fared poorly in many sections and it is doubtful if the erop will be much larger. The arrenge United States, if necessary, for the use sown last fall was 4,214,000, against 5,474,000 in 1915. The condition in Deforce. The measure provides generally for the utilization of the port to the

for the utilization of the port to the port to the best interests of the national defence.